VINDICATION

OF HIS

Ex—y the Lord C—, k

FROM Lwift Vd. IV.

The CHARGE of favouring none but Toryes, High-Churchmen, and Jacobites.



By Dean Swift

LONDON

Printed, and DUBLIN Re-printed in the Year MDCCXXX.

VINDICATION

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VINDICATION

OF HIS

Ex-y the Lord C-, &c.

with the greatest Fairness and Impartiality, perhaps it may be convenient to give some Account of his E——, in whose Life and Character there are certain Particulars, which might give a very just Suspicion of some Truth in the Accusation he lyes under.

He is descended from two Noble, Antient, and most loyal Families, the Carterets and the Granvilles. Too much distinguished, I confess, for what they acted, and what they suffered

suffer'd in defending the former Constitution in Church and State, under King Charles the Martyr; I mean that very Prince, on Account of whose Martyrdom a Form of Prayer with Fasting was enjoyned, by Act of Parliament, to be used on the 30th Day of January every Year, to implore the Mercies of God, that the Guilt of that sacred and innocent Blood, might not be visited on us or our Posterity, as we may read at large in our Common-Prayer-Books. Which Day hath been solemnly kept, ev'n within the Memory of many Men now alive.

His E——y, the present Lord, was educated in the University of Oxford, from whence, with a singularity scarce to be justifyed, he carry'd away more Greek, Latin, and Philosophy, than properly became a Person of his Rank, indeed much more of each than most of those who are forced to Live by their Learning, will be at the unnecessary Pains to load their Heads with.

This was the Rock he split on, upon his first Appearance in the World, and just got clear of his Guardians. For, as soon as he

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men, and other Persons most Eminent for Learning and Parts, got him among them, from whom tho' he were fortunately dragg'd by a Lady and the Court, yet he cou'd never wipe off the Stain, nor wash out the Tincture of his University Acquirements and Disposition.

To this another Misfortune was added: that it pleas'd God to endow him with great Natural Talents, Memory, Judgment, Comprehension, Eloquence, and Wit. And, to finish the Work, all these were fortify'd even in his Youth, with the Advantages receiv'd by fuch Employments as are best fitted both to Exercise and Polish the Gifts of Nature and Education; having been Ambassador in feveral Courts when his Age would hardly allow him to take a Degree, and made Principal Secretary of State, at a Period when, according to Custom, he ought to have been busied in losing his Money at a Chocolate-House, or in other Amusements equally Laudable and Epidemick among Persons of Honour.

I cannot omit another weak Side in his E, for it is known, and can be proved upon him, that Greek and Latin Books might be found every Day in his Dreffing-Room, if it were carefully search'd; and there is Reason to suspect, that some of the said Books have been privately conveyed to him by Tory Hands. I am likewise assured, that he hath been taken in the very Fact of reading the said Books, even in the midst of a Session, to the great Neglect of publick Affairs.

I own there may be some grounds for this Charge, because I have it from good Hands, that when his E is at Dinner with one or two Scholars at his Elbows, he grows a most unsupportable, and unintelligible Companion to all the fine Gentlemen round the Table.

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ner led a regular domestick Life, discovers a great Esteem, and Friendship, and Love for his Lady, as well as a true Affection for his Children; and when he is disposed to admit an entertaining Evening Companion, he doth not always enough resect whether the Person may possibly in former Days have lain under the Imputation of a Tory; nor at such times do the natural or affected sears of Popery and the Presender make any part of the Conversation: I presume, because neither Homer, Plate, Aristotle, nor Cicero have made any mention of them.

These I freely acknowledge to be his E——'s Failings: Yet I think it is agreed by Philosophers and Divines, that some Allowance ought to be given to Human Infirmity, and the Prejudices of a wrong Education.

I am well aware how much my Sentiments differ from the orthodox Opinion of one or two principal Patriots. (at the head of whom I name with Honour Piftorides,) For these have decided the matter directly against me, by declaring that no Person who was ever known to lye under the Suspicion of one single

fingle Tory Principle, or who had been once feen at a Great Man's Levee in the worst of Times, should be allowed to come within the Verge of the Castle; much less to bow in the Antichamber, appear at the Affemblees, or dance at a Birth-Night. However, I dare affert, that this Maxim hath been often controlled, and that on the contrary a considerable number of early Penitents have been receiv'd into Grace, who are now an Ornament, Happiness, and Support to the Nation.

Neither do I find any murmuring on some other Points of greater Importance, where this favourite Maxim is not so strictly obferved, al and and I to Y : availad at

To instance only in one. I have not heard that any Care hath hitherto been taken to discover whether Madam Violante be a Whig or Tory in her Principles, or even that the hath ever been offered the Oaths to the Government; on the contrary I am told that the openly professeth herself to be a HIGH-FLYER, and it is not improbable, by her outlandish Name she may also be a Papist in her Heart, yet we see this Illustrious and Dan-

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I confess, there is one Evil which I could wish our Friends would think proper to Reddress. There are many Whigs in this Kingdom of the old fashioned Stamp, of whom we might make very good use; They bear the same Loyalty with us, to the Hanoverian Family, in the Person of King George the IId: The same Abhorrence of the Pretender, with the Consequents of Popery and Slavery; and the same Indulgence to tender Consciences; but having nothing to ask for themselves, and consequently the more leisure to think for the

Fears, and melancholly Prospects concerning the State of their Country, the decay of Trade, the want of Money, the miserable Condition of the People, with other Topicks of like Nature, all which do equally concern both Whig and Tory, who if they have any thing to lose must be equally Susserers. Perhaps one or two of these melancholly Gentlemen will sometimes venture to Publish their Thoughts in Print; Now I can by no means approve our usual Custom of Cursing and Railing at this Species of Thinkers under the Names of Toryes, Jacobites, Papists, Libellers, Rebels, and the like.

This was the utter Ruin of that poor, angry, bustling, well-meaning Mortal Pistorides, who lyes equally under the Contempt of both Parties, with no other difference than a Mixture of Pity on one side, and of Aversion on the other.

How hath he been pelted, pestered, and pounded by one single Wag, who promiseth never to forsake him Living or Dead?

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I was much pleas'd with the Humour of a Surgeon in this Town, who having in his own Apprehension, received some great Injustice from the Earl of Galloway, and despairing of Revenge, as well as Relief, declar'd to all his Friends that he had set apart a hundred Guineas to purchase the Earl's Carcase from the Sexton, whenever it shou'd Dye; to make a Skeleton of the Bones, stuff the Hide, and shew them for three Pence; and thus get Vengeance for the Injuries he had suffered by the Owner.

Of the like Spirit too often is that implacable Race of Wits, against whom there is no Defence but Innocence, and Philosophy: Neither of which is likely to be at hand; and therefore the wounded have no where to fly for a Cure, but to downright Stupidity, a crazed Head, or a profligate Contempt of Guilt and Shame.

I am therefore forry for that other miserable Creature Traulus, who although of some: what a different Species, yet seems very far to outdo even the Genius of Pistorides, in that miscarrying Talent of railing without Consistency fistency or Discretion, against the most innocent Persons, according to the present Scituation of his Gall and Spleen. I do not blame an bonest Gentleman for the bitterest Invectives against one to whom he professeth the greatest Friendship; provided he acts in the Dark, fo as not to be discovered. But in the Midft of Careffes, Vifits, and Invitations. to run into the Streets, or to as publick a place; and without the least pretended In. citement, sputter out the basest and falsest Accusations; then to wipe his Mouth, come up smiling to his Friend, shake him by the Hand, and tell him in a Whisper, it was all for his Service. This proceeding, I am bold to think a great failure in Prudence; and I am afraid lest such a Practitioner, with a Body so open, so foul, and so full of fores, may fall under the Resentment of an incensed political Surgeon, who is not in much Renown for his Mercy upon greatProvocation: Who without waiting for his Death, will Flay, and Diffect him alive, and to the View of Mankind lay open all the disordered Cells of his Brain, the Venom of his Tongue, the Corruption of in-Sci-

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his Heart, and Spots and Flatuses of his Spleen—And all this for three Pence.

In such a Case what a Scene wou'd be laid open? and to drop my Metaphor what a Character of our mistaking Friend might an angry Enemy draw and expose? particularizing that unnatural Conjunction of Vices and Follies, so inconsistent with each other in the same Breast: Furious and fawning, scurrilous and flattering, cowardly and provoking, insolent and abject; most profligately False, with the strongest Professions of Sincerity, positive and variable, tyrannical and slavish.

I apprehend that if all this should be set out to the World by an angry Whig of the old Stamp, the unavoidable Consequence must be a Consinement of our Friend for some Months more to his Garret, and thereby depriving the publick for so long a time, and in so important a Juncture, of his useful Talents in their Service: While he is fed like a wild Beast thro' a Hole; but I hope with a special regard to the quantity and quality of his Nourishment.

In vain would his Excusers endeavour to palliate his Enormities, by imputing them to Madness; Because, it is well known, that Madness only operates by inflaming and enlarging the good or evil Dispositions of the Mind: For the Curators of Bedlam affure us, that some Lunaticks are Persons of Honour, Truth, Benevolence, and many other Virtues, which appear in their highest Ravings, although after a wild incoherent manner; while others on the contrary, discover in every Word and Action the utmost Bafemefs and depravity of Human Minds; which infallibly they possessed in the same Degree, although perhaps under a better Regulation, before their Entrance into that Academy.

But it may be objected, that there is an Argument of much force to excuse the over-flowings of that Zeal, which our Friend shews or means for our Cause. And it must be confessed, that the easy and smooth Fluency of bis Elocution bestow'd him by Nature, and cultivated by continual Practice, added to the Comelyness of his Person, the Harmony of his Voice, the Gracefulness of his Manner, and

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the Decency of his Dress, are Temptations too strong for such a Genius to resist upon any publick Occasion of making them appear with universal Applause: And if good Men are sometimes accused of loving their Jest better than their Friend, surely to gain the Reputation of the first Orator in the Kingdom, no Man of Spirit would scruple to lose all the Friends he had in the World.

It is usual for Masters to make their Boys declaim on both sides of an Argument; and as some kinds of Assemblies are called the Schools of Politicks, I confess nothing can better improve political School-boys, than the Art of making plausible or implausible Harangues, against the very Opinion for which they resolve to Determine.

So Cardinal Perron after having spoke for an Hour to the Admiration of all his Hearers, to prove the existence of God; told some of his Intimates that he could have spoken another Hour, and much better, to prove the contrary.

I have placed this reasoning in the strongest light, that I think it will bear; and have nothing much weight as the Reader shall please, it hath constantly met with ill Success in the Mouth of our Friend, whether for want of good Luck, or good Management I suspend my Judgment.

Persons in high Stations have been allowed to chuse Mistresses, without regard even to difference in Religion, yet never incurred the least Restection on their Loyalty or their Protestantism; shall the chief Governor of a great Kingdom be censured for chusing a Companion, who may formerly have been suspected for differing from the Orthodox in some speculative Opinions of Persons and Things, which cannot affect the Fundamental Principles of a sound Whig?

But let me suppose a very possible Case. Here is a Person sent to govern l-d, whose unfortunate weak Side it happens to be, for several Reasons abovementioned, that he hath encouraged the Attendance of one or two Gentlemen distinguished for their Tast, their Wir, and their Learning; who have

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Let me then return to my Supposition. It is certain, the High-slown Loyalists in the present Sense of the Word, have their Thoughts, and Studyes, and Tongues so entirely diverted by political Schemes, that the Zeal of their Principles hath eaten up their Understandings; neither have they time from their Employments, their Hopes, and their hourly Labours for acquiring new Additions of Merit, to amuse themselves with Philological Converse, or Speculations which are utterly ruinous to all Schemes of rising in the World: What must then a Great Man

do

do whose ill Stars have fatally perverted him to a Love, and Tast, and Possession of Literature, Politeness, and good Sense? Our thorow-sped Republick of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all Hopers, Pretenders, Expessers and Professors, are, beyond all Doubt, most Highly useful to Princes, to Governors, to great Ministers, and to their Country, but at the same time, and by necessary Consequence, the most disagreeable Companions to all who have that unfortunate turn of Mind peculiar to his E——, and perhaps to five or six more in a Nation.

I do not deny it possible, that an Original or Proselyte Favourer of the times, might have been born to those useless Talents which in former Ages qualifyed a Man to be a Poet, or a Philosopher. All I contend for is, that where the true Genius of Party once enters, it sweeps the House clean, and leaves room for many other Spirits to take joint Possession, till the last State of that Man is exceedingly better than the first.

I allow it a great Error in his E ___ that he adheres so obstinately to his old unfashiona-

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ble Academick Education: Yet so perverse is human Nature, that the usual Remedies for this Evil in others, have produced a contrary Effect in him; to a degree, that I am credibly informed, he will, as I have already hinted, in the middle of a Session quote Passages out of Plato, and Pindar at his own Table to some Book-learned Companion, without blushing, even when Persons of great Stations are by.

I will venture one Step further; which is, freely to confess, that this mistaken Method of educating Youth in the knowledge of antient Learning and Language, is too apt to spoil their Politisks and Principles; because the Doctrine and Examples of the Books they Read, teach them Lessons directly contrary in every Point to the present Practice of the World: And accordingly, Hobbes most judiciously observes, that the Writings of the Greeks and Romans made young Men imbibe Opinions against absolute Power in a Prince, or even in a first Minister; and to embrace Notions of Liberty and Property.

It hath been therefore a great Felicity to these Kingdoms, that the Heirs to Titles and large Estates, have a Weakness in their Eyes, a Tenderness in their Constitutions, are not able to bear the Pain and Indignity of whipping; and as the Mother rightly expresses it, could never take to their Book; yet are well enough qualifyed to Sign a Receit for half a Year's Rent, to put their Name (rightly spelt) to a Warrant, and to read Pamphlets against Religion and High-stying; whereby they fill their Niches, and carry themselves through the World with that Dignity which best becomes a S——r, and a Squire.

I cou'd heartily wish his E—— would be more condescending to the Genius of the Kingdom he governs, to the Condition of the times, and to the Nature of the Station he fills. Yet if it be true, what I have read in old English Story-books, that one Agesilaus (no matter to the bulk of my Readers, whether I spell the Names right or wrong) was caught by the Parson of the Parish, riding on a Hobby-Horse with his Children; that

Socrates a Heathen Philosopher, was found dancing by himself at fourscore; that a King called Cafar Augustus (or some such Name) used to Play with Boys; whereof some might possibly be Sons of Torges; and, that two Great Men called Scipio and Lelius, (I forget their Christian Names, and whether they were Poets or Generals,) often play'd at Duck and Drake with smooth Stones on a River. Now I fay, if these Facts be true (and the Book where I found them is in Print) I cannot imagine why our most zealous Patriots may not a little indulge his Ein an Infirmity which is not morally Evil, provided he gives no publick Scandal (which is by all Means to be avoided, I fay, why he may not be indulged twice a Week to converse with one or two particular Persons, and let him and them conn over their old exploded Readings together, after Mornings spent in hearing and prescribing Ways and Means from and to his most obedient Politicians, for the Welfare of the Kingdom; although the faid particular Person or Persons may not have made so publick a Declaration of their poli-

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of the Nation requires. Still submitting my Opinion to that bappy Majority, which I am confident is always in the right; by whom the liberty of the Subject hath been so frequently, so strenuously, and so successfully afferted; who by their wise Councils have made Commerce to flourish, Money to abound, Inhabitants to encrease, the Value of Lands and Rents to rise; and the whole Island put on a new Face of Plenty and Prosperity.

But in order to clear his E, more fully from this Accusation of shewing his Favours to High-styers, Toryes, and Jacobites; it will be necessary to come to Particulars.

The first Person of a Tory Denomination to whom his E — gave any Marks of his Favour, was Doctor Thomas Sheridan. It is to be observed, that this happened so early in his E—'s Government, as it may be justly supposed he had not been informed of that Gentleman's Character upon so dangerous an Article. The Doctor being well known and distinguished, for his Skill and Success in the Education of Youth, beyond most of his Pro-

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Profession for many Years past; was recommended to his E --- on the score of his Learning, and particularly for his Knowledge in the Greek Tongue; whereof it feems his E- is a great Admirer, although for what Reasons I could never imagine. However it is agreed on all hands, that his Lordthip was too easily prevail'd on by the Doctor's Request, or indeed rather from the Bias of his own Nature, to hear a Tragedy acted in that unknown Language by the Doctor's Lads, which was written by some Heathen Author, but whether it contained any Tory or High-Church Principles, must be left to the Consciences of the Boys, the Doctor, and his E ---: The only Witnesses in this Case, whose Testimonies can be depended upon.

It seems, his E—— (a thing never to be sufficiently wondered at) was so pleased with his Entertainment, that some time after he gave the Doctor a Church-living to the Value of almost one Hundred Pounds a Year, and made him one of his Chaplains, from an antiquated Notion, that good School-masters

masters ought to be encouraged in every Nation, professing Civility and Religion. Yet his E --- did not venture to make this bold Step without strong Recommendations from Persons of undoubted Principles, fitted to the Times; who thought themselves bound in Justice, Honour, and Gratitude, to do the Doctor a good Office in return for the Care he had taken of their Children, or those of their Friends. Yet the Catastrophe was terrible: For, the Doctor in the height of his Felicity and Gratitude, going down to take Possession of his Parish, and furnish'd with a few Led-Sermons, whereof as it is to be supposed the Number was very small, having never ferved a Cure in the Church; he stopt at Cork to attend on his Bishop; and going to Church on the Sunday following, was according to the usual Civility of Country Clergymen, invited by the Minister of the Parish to supply the Pulpit. It happened to be the first of August; and the first of August happened that Year to light upon a Sunday: And it happened that the Doctor's Text was in these Words; Sufficient unto the

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Day is the Evil thereof; and lastly it happened, that some one Person of the Congregation, whose Loyalty made him watchful upon every Appearance of Danger to his Majesty's Person and Government, when Service was over, gave the Alarm. Notice was immediately fent up to Town, and by the Zeal of one Man of no large Dimensions of Body or Mind, such a Clamour was raised, that we in Dublin could apprehend no less than an Invasion by the Pretender, who must be landed in the South. The Refult was, that the Doctor must be struck out of the Chaplains Lift, and appear no more at the Castle; yet, whether he were then, or be at this Day, a Whig or a Tory, I think is a Secret; only it is Manifest, that he is a zealous Hannoverian, at least in Poetry, and a great Adorer of the present Royal Family thro' all its Branches. His Friends likewise affert, that he had preach'd this same Sermon often, under the same Text; that not having observed the Words till he was in the Pulpit, and had open'd his Notes; as he is a Person a little abstracted, he wanted prefence.

fence of Mind to change them: And that in the whole Sermon there was not a Syllable relating to Government or Party, or to the Subject of the Day.

In this Incident there seems to have been an Union of Events, that will probably never happen again to the end of the World, or at least like the grand Conjunction in the Heavens, which I think they say can arrive but once in twenty thousand Years.

The second Gentleman (If I am right in my Chronology) who under the suspicion of a Tory, received some Favour from his E—, is Mr. James Stopford; very strongly recommended by the most eminent Whig in England, on the Account of his Learning, and Virtue, and other Accomplishments. He had passed the greatest Part of his Youth in close Study, or in Travelling; and was either not at Home, or not at leisure to trouble his Thoughts about Party; which I allow to be a great Omission; tho' I cannot honestly place him in the List of Toryes, and therefore think his E—— may be fairly acquitted for making

making him Vicar of Finglass, worth about one Hundred and fifty Pounds a Year.

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The third is Doctor Patrick Delany. This Divine lyes under some Disadvantage; having in his Youth received many Civilities from a certain Person then in a very high Station here, for which Reason I doubt the Doctor never drank his Confusion since; And what makes the matter desperate, it is now too late; unless our Inquisitors will be content with drinking Confusion to his Memory; The aforefaid eminent Person who was a Judge of all Merit but Party, distinguished the Doctor among other Juniors in our University, for his Learning, Virtue, Discretion, and good Sense. But the Doctor was then in too good a Scituation at his College, to hope or endeavour at a better Establishment, from one who had no Power to give it him.

Upon the present L—d L—t's coming over, the Doctor was named to his E—by a Friend, among other Clergymen of Distinction, as Persons whose Characters it was proper his E—should know: And

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by the Truth of which the Giver would be content to stand or fall in his E——'s Opinion; since not one of those Persons were in particular Friendship with the Gentleman who gave in their Names. By this and some other Incidents, particularly the Recommendation of the late Arch-Bishop of Dublin, the Doctor became known to his E——, whose satal turn of Mind towards Heathenish and outlandish Books and Languages, finding, as I conceive a like Disposition in the Doctor, was the Cause of his becoming so Domestick, as we are told he is, at the Castle of Dublin.

Three or four Years ago, the Doctor grown weary of an Academick Life, for fome Reasons best known to the Managers of the Discipline in that learned Society (which it may not be for their Honour to mention) resolved to leave it, although by the Benefit of his Pupils, and his Senior-Fellowship with all its Perquisites, he received every Year between nine Hundred and a Thousand Pounds.

And a small Northern Living, in the University's Donation, of somewhat better than C

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Hundred Pounds a Year, falling at the same time with the Chancellor-ship of Christ-Church to about equal value, in the Gist of his E——: The Doctor ventur'd into the World in a very scanty Condition, having squander'd away all his annual Income in a manner, which although perhaps proper enough for a Clergyman without a Family, will not be for the Advantage of his Character to discover either on the Exchange, or at a Banker's Shop.

About two Months ago, his E-gave the Doctor a Prebend in St. Patrick's Cathedral; which being of near the same value with either of the two former, will add a third part to his Revenues, after he shall have pay'd the great Encumbrances upon it; so that he may now be said to possess of Church Preferments in scattered Tythes, three Hundred Pounds a Year; instead of the like Sum of infallible Rents from a Senior Fellowship with the Offices annexed; besides the Advantage of a free Lodging, and some other Easements.

But

But fince the Doctor hath not in any of his Writings, his Sermons, his Actions, his Discourse, or his Company, discovered one single Principle of either Whig or Tory; and that the L-L — still continues to admit him; I shall boldly Pronounce him one of Us: But like a new Free-Mason, who hath not yet learned all the Dialect of the Mystery. Neither can he justly be accused of any Tory Doctrines, except perhaps some among those sew, with which that wicked Party was charged, during the height of their Power; but have been since transferred for the most solid Reasons, to the whole Body of our sirmest Friends.

I have now done with the Clergy; And upon the strictest Examination have not been able to find above one of that Order, against whom any Party Suspicion can lye, which is the unfortunate Gentleman, Doctor Sheridan, who by meer Chance-medley shot his own Fortune dead with a single Text.

As to the Laity I can hear of but one Perfon of the Tory stamp, who since the beginning of his E _____'s Government, did

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ever receive any solid Mark of his Favour; I mean Sir Arthur Acheson, reported to be an acknowledged Tory, and what is almost as bad, a Scholar into the Bargain. It is whifpered about as a certain Truth, that this Gentleman is to have a Grant of a certain Barrack upon his Estate, within two Miles of his own House; for which the Crown is to be his Tenant, at the Rent of fixty Pounds per Annum; he being only at the Expence of about five Hundred Pounds, to put the House in Repair, build Stables, and other Necessaries. I will place this invidious Mark of Beneficence, conferred on a Tory, in a fair light, by computing the Costs and necessary Defalcations; after which it may be feen how much Sir Arthur will be annually a clear Gainer by the Publick, notwithstanding his unfortunate Principles, and his Knowledge in Greek and Latin.

For

For Repairs, &c. 500 l. the Interest whereof per Ann. For all manner of Poultry to	}30	0	ø
furnish the Troopers, but which the said Troopers must be at the Labour of catching, valued per Ann.	, ,	0	0
For Stragling Sheep,	8	0	0
For Game destroyed five Miles round,	6	0	0
	49	0	0
Rent paid to Sir Arthur,	60	0	0
Deduct-	49	0	0
Remains clear —	11	0	0

Thus, if Sir Arthur Achefon shall have the good Fortune to obtain a Grant of this Barrack, he will receive neat Profit annually from the Crown ELEVEN Pounds Sterl. to help him in entertaining the Officers, and making Provision for his younger Children.

It is true, there is another Advantage to be expected, which may fully Compensate the loss of Cattle and Poultry; by multiplying the Breed of Mankind, and particularly of good Protestants, in a part of the Kingdom half depopulated by the wild Humour among the Farmers thereof, leaving their Country. But I am not so skillful in Arithmetick, as to compute the Value.

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I have reckoned one per Cent. below the Legal Interest for the Money that Sir Arthur must expend: And valued the Damage in the other Articles very moderately. However, I am consident he may with good Manage, ment be a Saver at least; which is a prodigious Instance of Moderation in our Friends towards a professed Tory. Whatever Merit he may pretend by the unwillingness he hath shewn to make his E—— uneasy in his Administration.

Thus I have with the utmost Impartiality collected every single Favour, (further than personal Civilities) conferred by his Excellency on Toryes, and reputed Toryes, since his first arrival hither, to this present 13th Day of April.

April, in the Year of our Lord 1730, giving all Allowance possible to the Arguments on the other side of the Question.

And the Account will fland thus.

Disposed of Preserments and Employments to Toryes, or reputed Toryes, by his E _____ in about the space of six Years.

To Doctor Thomas Sheridan in a 2000 0 o Rectory near Kinsale, per Ann. \$100 0 o To Sir Arthur Acheson, Baronet, 3 11 0 0

111 0 0

Give me leave now to compute in gross the Value of the Favours done by his E—to the true Friends of their K—and Country, and of the Protestant Religion.

It is to be remembred, that although his E cannot be properly said to bestow Bishopricks, Commands in the Army, the Place of a Judge, or Commissioner in the Revenue, and some others; yet they are, for the most part, disposed upon his Recommendation,

mendation, except where the Persons are immediately sent from England by their Interest at Court, for which I have allowed large. Defalcations in the following Accounts. And it is Remarkable that the only considerable Station conferred on a Reputed Tory since his present E——'s Government was of this latter kind.

And indeed it is but too Remarkable, that in a neighbouring Nation (where that dangerous Denomination of Men is incomparably more Numerous, more Powerful, and of consequence more Formidable) real Toryes can often with much less Difficulty obtain very high Favours from the Government, than their reputed Brethren can arrive to the lowest in ours. I observe this with all possible Submission to the Wisdom of their possible Submission to the Wisdom of their poslicy, which, however, will not I believe, dispute the praise of Vigilance with ours.

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WHIG Account.

To Persons promoted to Bi- shopricks, or removed to more Beneficial ones, com- puted per Ann.		0	0
To Civil Employments,	9030	0	0
To Military Commands,	8436		
	27516	0	0
TORY Accoun	nt.		
To Toryes,	iit	0	0
Balance	2.7405	0	9

Ishall conclude with this Observation, That, as I think, the Toryes have sufficient reason to be fully satisfied with the share of Trust, and Power, and Employments which they possess under the Lenity of the present Government; So, I do not find how his E—— can be justly censured for favouring none but High-

High-Church, High-styers, Termagants, Laudists, Sacheverellians, Tip-top-gallon-men, Jacobites, Tantivyes, Anti-Hannoverians, Friends to Popery and the Pretender, and to Arbitrary power, Disobligers of England, Breakers of DEPENDENCY, Instamers of Quarrels between the two Nations, Publick Incendiaries, Enemies to the King and Kingdoms, Haters of TRUE Protestants, Lawrell-men, Annists, Complainers of the Nation's Poverty, Ormondians, Iconoclasts, Anti-Glorious-memorists, White-rosalists, Tenth-a-Junians, and the like: When by a fair State of the Account, the Balance, I conceive, plainly lyes on the other Side.

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